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T.T. London 3s/3½d.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 27, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 66° 2 p.m. 71°
Humidity 83° 71°

November 27, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 63° 2 p.m. 70°
Humidity 52° 70°

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.04

8109 日四廿月十

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1918.

三拜禮 時七廿月一十亥港香

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SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

BRITISH MALAYA AND GERMANS.

A Policy of Exclusion Urged.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, November 28.
The Planters' Association of Malaya has passed a resolution to be addressed to the Government that no German be permitted to engage in trade or employment in British Malaya for a period of years after peace, and then only on Government licence.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

Some Bavarian Disclosures.

HOW GERMANY RECKONED TO OVERTHROW FRANCE.

London, November 25.
The disclosures cabled this morning regarding the origin of the war, published by the Bavarian Government, are contained in reports by Count von Lerchenfeld, Bavarian Minister in Berlin, to his Government in July, 1914.

Reporting on July 18, 1914, Count von Lerchenfeld records a conversation with Herr Zimmermann, then Imperial Under Secretary of State, wherein the writer shows that the delivery of the Note to Serbia was postponed to July 25 because by that time President Poincaré and M. Viviani would have departed from Petrograd, a fact that would "make it difficult for the Entente to arrive at an understanding regarding counter-measures."

Count von Lerchenfeld proceeds:—"Until then in Vienna a show of peaceful disposition is to be made and the War Minister and Chief of Staff are to have furloughs." After informing his Government of the contents of the Austrian Note to Serbia, Count von Lerchenfeld says:—"It is obvious that Serbia cannot accept such conditions; consequently there must be war. It is absolutely agreed that Austria should take advantage of this favourable moment, even at the risk and danger of further complications. Any line of action Austria takes will be agreed to here, even at the risk of war with Russia."

(Part of message missing.)

Telegraphing to his Government on July 31, 1914, Count von Lerchenfeld opined that Sir Edward Grey's honest effort to preserve peace "would certainly not succeed in arresting the course of events." In a later communication on the same day, Count von Lerchenfeld said:—"The Prussian General Staff awaits war against France with full confidence and reckons to overthrow her in four weeks. The moral of the French Army is not good; it has only a very few howitzers and bad rifles." Wiring on August 4, Count von Lerchenfeld stated that British neutrality would be too high a price to pay for Germany's respecting Belgian neutrality, "because an attack on France is only possible through Belgium."

U.S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

To be Reduced by One-Half.

London, November 25.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the War Secretary, Mr. Baker, announces that he intends to reduce the American Expeditionary Force to thirty Divisions, or about half its present strength. Further reductions will be made if the situation warrants it.

DISARMING GERMAN WARSHIPS.

A Passage for the British Squadron.

London, November 25.
A flotilla of mine-sweepers left the Firth of Forth this morning to clear a passage for the British Squadron which is proceeding to Kiel and Wilhelmshaven to superintend the disarmament of German warships.

PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

London, November 25.
The King has signed a Proclamation dissolving Parliament.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

London, Nov. 25.
The election campaign is now in full blast. The numbers of the candidates are swelling hourly, even embarrassing the agents, rival Coalitionists standing for some constituencies. There are expected to be two hundred unopposed returns. So far as can be judged at Glasgow is likely to prove the key to the elections. Manchester provides a curious spectacle not possessing official Coalitionist candidates. All the local parties therefore are preparing for a furious battle on old fashioned lines.

The position of the Labourites in the Government is still somewhat obscure, but it is practically sure that only a minority of eight Ministers will stick to the Government. It is noteworthy that the Cannonk Labourites decided to support Mr. Parker, Labourite, Junior Lord of the Treasury, as a Coalitionist.

Mr. Lloyd George's Wolverhampton speech is generally approved by the papers, except the "Daily News," especially on the land questions. It is pointed out, however, that there can be no question of Britain being independent of overseas supplies.

Replying to attacks against the Coalition, the "Daily Chronicle" voices the general view, when it says: reforms must be carried out and neither Unionists nor Liberals are able to cope with them alone. Hence coalition is the only way.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

TO BOYCOTT THE GERMANS.

London, Nov. 25.
A demonstration by ten thousand in Hyde Park under the auspices of the British Empire Union, passed a resolution expressing horror and indignation at German brutalities against British prisoners, especially after the armistice, and favouring an economic boycott of the Germans for their foul deeds.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 21.
Silver is quiet.
Messrs. Montague and Co's report states: The condition of the market is unaltered. The trade demand is somewhat less active. Shanghai exchange is 5½ per tael.

LABOUR AND A GENERAL ELECTION.

By a Labour M.P.

Is there evidence that electors desire an election? Do they desire at this moment prolonged disputation over domestic controversies? Are they in a mood to give their minds clearly to such contentions—the soldiers in the front trenches, for instance, or the people at home who have sons and brothers there? Yet a politician of the type of Mr. George Terrell, M.P., says that the whole point and justification of an immediate election is to settle "the economic problem" to fasten on the country "some form of protection," and to get rid of members of Parliament who still show a "fanatical faith" in Free Trade.

Those who have resolved to force an election for such purposes will not be deflected from their enterprise. They see the shadow in the water—a shadow that assumes seductive forms—and they will drop everything to snatch at it. They have determined to take the plunge down the precipice, and down the precipice they will go.

From a purely party standpoint Labour can afford to view the prospect of an early general election with equanimity. Certainly in a war election Labour will not poll anything like its full strength, but it is equally true that even in a November election Labour, whatever the gains or losses, would go back to Parliament with numbers substantially increased. It would thus be in a stronger position to organise for the far more significant election that was to follow.

Its Effect on Industry.

But a wider view than the purely party one must surely be taken. If an election is to come, it must be for better reasons than because a few politicians, on one side or the other, see their opportunity and are determined to seize it. At any rate, let us not blind our eyes to the inevitable consequences. In what manner, for example, will a General Election react on the industrial situation?

There is at present among the workpeople much unrest; at no period during the war has the discontent been more general. This is probably true of every country in Europe. That it is true in our own country is revealed even by a cursory glance at the newspapers.

going on in their minds, vigorous, if sometimes a little confused. Butter up 2½ a pound; milk up 2½ a quart; meat up 2½ a pound; coal up 1s. 6d. a ton; less 10s. for London; higher prices and lower rations; cellulose 6d. shares now worth £14 10s.; inadequate pay, pensions and separation allowances for soldiers and their dependents; grave doubts about fulfilment of pledges to the trade unionists; innocent women under Regulation 40 D. subjected to the outrage of arrest and medical examination.

Perhaps the workers are told of a dozen merry gentlemen going from the Ministry of Information to Dublin and spending in two days £31 in drinks and £5 in cigars; perhaps they read one month in a screaming Governmental organ that "skulking miners must be combed out of the mines and put in the Army; and another month that these same miners (a coal crisis having meantime been precipitated) must be combed out of the Army and put back into the mines.

The Fiery Torch.

All that and much more. No lack of explosive matter. Into the very centre of this explosive material it is proposed to thrust the lighted torch of a General Election. Whatever the immediate result, whatever momentary laurels may adorn the brows of masters of political strategy, the outcome will be remembered ruefully for many a day.

The Prime Minister claims to have been reading the symptoms. "He had been scanning the horizon," he said, at Manchester, "and he could see flashes on a scale which indicated to him that there were atmospheric disturbances in the social and economic world." A General Election in November, whether necessary or avoidable, will be the opening of a Pandora box, letting loose upon us at one time all our industrial and social troubles. Every grievance and injustice will be ventilated in at least 300 industrial constituencies. There will be hot discussion and bitter argument in every factory. It is the considered opinion of those who know the Labour situation from the inside, who see not only the present difficulties and the drift and tendency, but can estimate the difficulties in the months immediately ahead, that a fierce political contest will give stimulus to movements that will hardly be able to pull themselves up short of social anarchy itself. Then the Prime Minister will have no need to scan the distant horizon, for the storm will be overhead.

I have hinted my view of the situation, for franker treatment is difficult. If there are still a few sober minds in the Government who are more concerned about the true welfare of the country than a political gamble, they will face honestly the possibilities, and avoid such rocks as can be avoided. They will take steps to improve the industrial situation, and to secure the peace.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 21.
The silver market is steady.

AMERICA'S AID TO NEUTRALS.

By Vance McCormick, Chairman U.S. War Trade Board.

The following statement was prepared by Mr. McCormick for general publication in the United States at the request of Mr. Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board:—

The increase in the shipping facilities of the United States through construction of a large number of vessels means for the War Trade Board an opportunity to realize its programme and policies along broader and more positive lines than has heretofore been possible. The functions with which this Board has been entrusted by President Wilson comprise, generally speaking, the war-time regulation of foreign trade and the dependence of trade upon shipping is a truism almost too obvious for statement here.

Regulation of our foreign trade, be it noted, and not restriction, is the essential mission of the Board. Unfortunately, however, the world shortage of tonnage and the demand for ships, ships and more ships to transport and maintain our rapidly growing armies in Europe and to supply our co-belligerents have forced the Board to work to a considerable extent along lines of restriction, particularly of imports, deferring the almost equally important function of encouraging and developing our foreign trade under war conditions.

Construction of American ships in large quantities means to us the opportunity to license freely the importation of all required raw materials of foreign origin, whereas we are now compelled to adjust by painful study and calculation the relative amounts of indispensable which we can and must import.

It means the possibility of free export of American commodities which can be spread under our war programme to overseas destinations to help pay for our great war imports or raw materials and to redress the adverse balance of trade running so strongly against us in many foreign countries. Payment for war imports by commodity exports rather than by our precious and limited stocks of gold is a war measure of prime importance and it should not be forgotten that exports even of articles to us of non-essential or luxury character which help us to pay for essential imports may from a war standpoint be regarded as essential.

Shipbuilding means to us, inter alia, an easier and more grateful task in our negotiations with the neutrals. Not only will our exchange problems, noted above, be lightened when we are no longer compelled to pay for such exalted prices for the carriage of freights in neutral steamers but can transport them more and more in our own vessels, but our offers of supplies to the neutrals can be more liberal, our calls upon their tonnage less pressing and our relations with them more facile when our great shipbuilding programme comes into full fruition.

So too we shall be able to fulfil in far more liberal measure our obligations toward our Allies and friendly neighbours in Latin America, who are dependent on the United States for so many of the commodities required for their well-being, for comfort and for a better standard of living. The United States is a country which is a country.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are taken from the *Mexico Daily Bulletin*:—

Large Tonnage Released.
November 17.—Shipping Board officials estimate that the signing of the armistice with Germany will result in the release of about 1,000,000 tons of additional shipping for carrying supplies to needy countries. Of this amount, 1,200,000 tons will be released by German ships tied up in Germany and in neutral ports. Austria is believed to have 250,000 tons of shipping in its ports.

The United States can soon furnish 100,000 tons for relief work while Great Britain and France are expected to be able to divert some tonnage for this trade. In addition, many neutral ships held in ports on account of the submarine menace will again put to sea, and Japan may be asked to supply whatever of its tonnage it can spare for the relief trade.

Mr. Hurley Goes to Europe.
Washington, Nov. 17.—The Chairman of the Shipping Board, Mr. Hurley, sailed for Europe on Saturday to study the problems connected with the Inter-Allied programme for feeding the people of Northern France, Belgium, Central Europe, and the Near East, Sea Ships at Once.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The Food Administration has announced that ships from leading American ports and Argentine with greatly increased supplies of food for Northern France and Belgium and food for the people of Central Europe and the Near East will all go forward as quickly as shipping tonnage is made available.

Mr. Baker Wires General Pershing.

Washington, November 17.—The Secretary of War has cabled General Pershing congratulations and expressions of the nation's pride felt for the American Army in France, with the promise that now, as a respite has come, the War Department will do all in its power to expedite an early return of the Expeditionary Forces, so that the country may welcome its soldiers home.

New Loan to Italy.
Washington, November 15.—The Secretary of the Treasury has announced a credit of \$100,000,000 for Italy, making a total thus far of \$1,100,000,000, and a total to all the Allies of \$7,912,978,886.

Restrictions Lifted.
Washington, November 15.—The War Industries Board has ordered the rescinding of several industrial restrictions imposed to meet the demand of the war, including all restrictions on tinplate manufacture, containers, oil stoves, packing for hosiery, underwear and knitted goods.

Pan-American Labour Conference Organized.
Laredo, Texas, November 15.—The Pan-American Labour Conference has been organized as the first definite step to establish industrial relations throughout the western hemisphere. Preliminary meetings of delegates from the United States, Mexico and Central American countries were addressed by the Secretary of Labour, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Samuel Gompers and other Labour leaders.

HAEMORRHOIDS

otherwise Piles, are aggravated by constipation. In many cases when the constipation is dispelled by Pinkettes the Piles dry up and disappear.

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the dainty little gentle nature laxative, also cures Biliousness, sick headache, torpid liver, flatulent stomach, and skin eruptions. Of course, 30 cents a box. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

THEFT OF STEEL.

A Taikee Dock Prosecution.

Five men were charged on remand at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with the theft of four bars of soft steel valued at \$125, the property of the Taikee Dock, Mr. D. J. Lewis appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Dock Company.

Three of the defendants, who were out on bail one of \$100 and two of \$10, failed to put in an appearance and his Worship ordered the bail of \$100 for the first defendant to be forfeited as well as the bail of \$10 for each of the fourth and fifth defendants.

A Chinese watchman deposed that on Sunday at 12.30 a.m. he saw three or four men walking about the yard near the launch Taikee Shing which was lying near No. 3 slipway. He was at that time near No. 1 slipway. He saw the men walking to and from the No. 3 slipway and a place near where was a heap of iron. He saw the men boarding the Taikee Shing. He then went to the launch in company with an Indian watchman, and after a search they found four bars of soft steel, one of which was in the coal-bunker and the other three were found near the boiler. A sheet of iron was partly covering the bars. Witness had been employed in the Taikee Dock for about seven or eight years. He questioned the defendants after the Indian had gone to fetch to Mr. Bird.

Corroborative evidence was given by other watchmen. The case is proceeding.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Currency Suggestions.
The Superintendent of the Bank of China has made an arrangement with the Provincial Treasurer, that before the redemption of notes the following regulations shall be enforced:—1, to prohibit the exportation of silver coins; 2, to order all Departments to accept notes according to their face value without discount; 3, to prohibit the revenue Departments from handing over any sum in notes when they actually receive in silver; 4, to request the police to arrest those who speculate in silver coin.

French War Bonds.
An official letter from the French Consul expresses thanks to the Military Government for buying 100,000 francs worth of the 4th French War Bonds and encouraging the people to take up the same.

The I.G. Arrives.
The Inspector General of Customs arrived the other day, and will make official calls on the Tachun and Civil Government to-day (the 27th inst).

Robbers in Control.
Information from Yongkang district states that the notorious bandit, Ohn Tung Hoi, and his force now total 3,000 strong, with a number of machine guns and field guns of modern type. All the important points in the hills of Yongkang, Yangchung and Tinpi districts are in their possession, while the villagers have to recognize them as local officials and pay various duties as demanded.

Property Sale.

The auction of valuable leasehold property, Nos. 27 and 28 (and known as Smith Villa). The Park will take place at Messrs. Hutton and Co's, 100, Queen's Road, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 28th Nov. 1918.

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 tions who remain in the
 Colony for more than 7 days are
 required to register themselves
 under the REGISTRATION OF
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 pliance is a fine not exceeding
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GENERAL NEWS.

The Proposed Health Ministry.
 The General Purposes Sub-
 Committee will ask the Insurance
 Committee for London at the next
 meeting to adopt a recommenda-
 tion urging upon the Government
 the introduction at the earliest
 possible moment of a Bill for the
 establishment of a Ministry of
 Health. The recommendation
 further urges that such Bill
 shall be in consonance with the
 agreement of understanding arrived
 at by the Minister of Recon-
 struction, and so framed as to
 ensure that the new Ministry
 shall be independent of an exist-
 ing Government Department, and
 that its work shall be freed
 from the administration of the
 non-medical side of the Poor Law.

A Gilbertian Case.

At Newbridge, Co. Kildare,
 Petty Sessions, William Jones
 was sentenced to two months' im-
 prisonment for inciting a num-
 ber of youths, who were arrested
 for illegal drilling, to resist the
 police. It appeared that the
 defendant had been a sergeant
 in the Connaught Fusiliers, and
 was wounded in the retreat
 from Mons. The Magistrate
 pointed out that he
 had recently been sentenced for
 trying to seduce soldiers from
 their allegiance, but on a
 memorial to the Lord Lieutenant,
 had been released. He was then
 appointed a recruiting sergeant
 at Mullingar, and was now a rural
 postman. He was drawing a
 pension of £2, and all the time
 was making statements against
 England. The case was almost
 Gilbertian.

Zeebrugge and Ostend Heroes.
 Admiral Sir Stanley Colville,
 Commander-in-Chief, Port-
 smouth, visited the Royal Naval
 Barracks there recently and in
 the presence of a party of about
 2,000 officers and men presented
 medals for conspicuous gallantry
 and distinguished service in the
 raid on Zeebrugge and Ostend on
 April 22 to nine chief petty
 officers and seamen. The Dis-
 tinguished Service Cross was also
 presented by the admiral to the
 widow of Engineer Lieutenant
 Joseph Hall, R.N.R., who lost his
 life in the raid. Sir Stanley
 shook hands with all the recipi-
 ents, and congratulating the first
 naval men who received the
 conspicuous gallantry medal,
 mentioned there were only 20
 V.C.'s in the Navy, but 168 were
 now wearing medals for con-
 spicuous gallantry.

American News.

Washington, November 18.—
 President Wilson has issued a
 proclamation taking over the
 consolidated express business now
 being carried on by the American
 Railway Express Company and
 assigning it to the control of the
 Director General of Railroads.
 No radical changes are to be
 made in either methods or
 employees.—The War Industries
 Board has removed the re-
 strictions imposed upon the
 domestic use of gold and silver
 for industrial purposes.—The
 Director General of Railroads
 has ordered the wages of railroad
 telegraphers to be advanced 12
 cents an hour above the rate pre-
 vailing on January 1 with a min-
 imum of 43 cents an hour. The
 order involves aggregate increases
 of \$28,000,000 a year, affecting
 between 60,000 and 70,000 men.

Combatant Clergyman's Record.
 Captain Alexander Colvin,
 M.O., who is now on short leave
 from the front, at the outbreak of
 war was a curate at St. Michael's,
 Walthamstow, and also private
 in the ranks of the Artists Rifles.
 The regiment was mobilised on
 August 5, 1914, and he went with
 them to France in the following
 October. He was speedily promo-
 ted to sergeant, and in May, 1915,
 gained a commission in the Essex
 Regiment. In July, 1915, he
 went to Gallipoli, and after the
 evacuation he served in the opera-
 tions against the Senussi and in
 the Sinai Desert, and in 1917 took
 part in the three battles of Ypres.
 He has been mentioned in dis-
 patches, two times, the Military
 Cross and was the 1914 ribbon.
 Altogether he has been in the
 front line for more than 20 months.
 He has been wounded and has
 been in the hospital for several
 months. He has been in the
 front line for more than 20 months.
 He has been wounded and has
 been in the hospital for several
 months. He has been in the
 front line for more than 20 months.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.**PUBLIC AUCTIONS.**THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on**THURSDAY.**the 28th November, 1918
commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street,

132 Electric Meters (100 volts).

1 250-amp. Direct Current
Meter (200 volts)5 25-amp. G.E.C. Time
Switches

2 10-amp. Vanner - do

13 2200 to 220/110 volts Trans-
formers (60 cycles Single Phase)

3 Transformer Coils.

1 Megger Testing Set.

1 75 H. P. 220 volts A. C.

Motor.

1 5 H. P. 220 volts A. C.

Motor.

1 3.5 H. P. 100 volts A. C.

Motor (connected to vertical
pump).

1 4 H. P. 100 volts A. C.

Motor.

1 1/2 H. P. 100 volts A. C.

Motor.

1 Electric plating Dynamo 20
volts 500 amps.1 Tangye Horizontal Kerosine
Engine with direct connected air
compressor.1 Reavell vertical two stage
Air compressor direct connected
to 6 H. P. 3 phase, 103 volt 60
cycle motor.On view from Tuesday, the
26th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Pub-
lic Auction on**THURSDAY 28th November,**
1918.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street,1 1 K. W. Kerosine Lighting
set.1 12" Searchlight with 50 pairs
Carbon.1 5 B. H. P. Bolinder Engine
with bronze shaft and propeller.

1 5 B. H. P. Bolinder winch.

1 30 H. P. "Aster" Kerosene
Engine.

1 1 H. P. Single Phase Motor.

1 1/2 H. P. Single Phase Motor.

On view from Tuesday, the
26th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.**PUBLIC AUCTION.**THE Undersigned have re-
ceived instructions from
the Liquidator of Messrs.
BLACKHEAD & COMPANY, F. H.
HOHNKE, F. J. B. SCHWARZKOPF,
E. H. THEIL and J. E. DANIELSEN,
in pursuance of an Order of the
Hongkong Government to sell by
Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the
AFTERNOON.**ON**
THURSDAYthe 28th day of November, 1918,
at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8
Des Voeux Road Central.**THE VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY**situate and being Rural Building
Lots Nos. 37 & 38, and known as
"Smith's Villa," The Peak**IN ONE LOT**The property has an area of
86,900 square feet or thereabouts.
On it is situate a well built
European bungalow, which con-
tains 6 good rooms with a pantry
and drying-room and a spacious
hall. There is a large basement
below, in which are situate the
servants' rooms and kitchen.
There is also a tennis court and
garden.The property is held for the
residue of a term of 75 years
from the 29th November 1886.
The Crown Rent is \$202 per
annum.**THE PROPERTY IS OFFER-
ED SUBJECT TO A RE-
SERVED PRICE OF \$35,500.**Particulars and Conditions of
Sale and Inspection Orders may
be had from—**MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER,
DEACON & HARTON**
Solicitors for the Liquidator.For Free
HUGHES & HUGHES
The Auctioneers.**NOTICES.****VICTOR VICTROLAS****LARGE SHIPMENT**

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NEW MODELS**JUST RECEIVED**

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ST. ANDREW'S FAIR**SCOTTISH WOMEN'S STALL.**Will the ladies who have so generously donated articles
to the above Stall at the Fair, kindly send their gifts to
the following Conveners on or before November 28th:—

MRS. SUTHERLAND ... Peak District
MRS. MILROY ... West Point District
MRS. SHAW ... East Point
MRS. TEMPLETON ... Quarry Bay
MESDAMES BLACK & ORMISTON ... Central
MRS. C. FORSYTH ... Kowloon

All perishable goods should be sent direct to the Scottish
Women's Stall at the Fair Ground early on the morning
of November 29th.**St. Andrew's Fair.****THE GOLF COURSE.**About 40 Mashies and Putters
are required for the Golf Course
in the Fair Grounds on the 29th
and 30th inst. Those who would
be good enough to lend their
clubs to extend over the two
days will have them returned to
any Course for play on Sunday
if required. If lenders would
kindly label their clubs the com-
mittee of the Golf Section will
take care the same are returned
to their respective owners with-
out fail.**ABOEL RITCHIE,**

Convener,

2, Queen's Building.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**YAMASHITA KISEN
KAISHA.**We beg to notify that we will
remove from St. George's
Building, to the top floor, King's
Building on the 27th November,
and all communications there-
after should be addressed as
above.**Particulars and Condi-
tions of the letting by Public
Auction Sale, to be held on
Monday, the 2nd December, 1918,
at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the
Public Works Department, by
Order of His Excellency the
Governor, of One Lot of Crown
Land at Sheung Shui in the New
Territories of Hongkong, for a
term of 75 years, commencing
from 1st July, 1913, with the
option of renewal at a Crown
Rent to be fixed by the
Surveyor of His Majesty the
King, for one further term of 75
years, less three days.****PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.**

No. of Sale	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	1/2 Acre	13,068	£100	£1,000
2	1/2 Acre	13,068	£100	£1,000
3	1/2 Acre	13,068	£100	£1,000
4	1/2 Acre	13,068	£100	£1,000
5	1/2 Acre	13,068	£100	£1,000
6	1/2 Acre	13,068	£100	£1,000
7	1/2 Acre	13,068	£100	£1,000
8	1/2 Acre	13,068	£100	£1,000
9	1/2 Acre	13,068	£100	£1,000
10	1/2 Acre	13,068	£100	£1,000

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(Advertisements not Prepaid shall be charged at the rate of two cents per word.)**TO BE LET****TO BE LET.—A HOUSE** in
Knutsford Terrace Kowloon.
Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO.,
LTD.****A SHOP** in Nathan Road,
KOWLOON.
Apply to—
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE &
FINANCE CO., LTD.,**
Alexandra Buildings.**TO BE LET.—HOUSES** on
Shameen, CANTON.
A HOUSE in Wongachong
Road.Apply to—
**THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT AND AGENCY
CO., LTD.****WANTED.****WANTED.—A Chinese Com-
mercial graduated student**
from Canada, experienced
STENOGRAPHER, and knows
bookkeeping; desires position.
Apply Box 1449, c/o "Hongkong
Telegraph."**FOR SALE.****FOR SALE.—Galesend, 109,
The Peak; SIX ROOMS;**
grass tennis court. Immediate
possession. Apply C. H. Gale,
Public Works Department.**NOTICES.**


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"MAGNETIC"
COOKING STOVES

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SCOTT'S EMULSION!!A small consignment of the above is
now afloat and expected to arrive in a
few days. We shall be pleased to book
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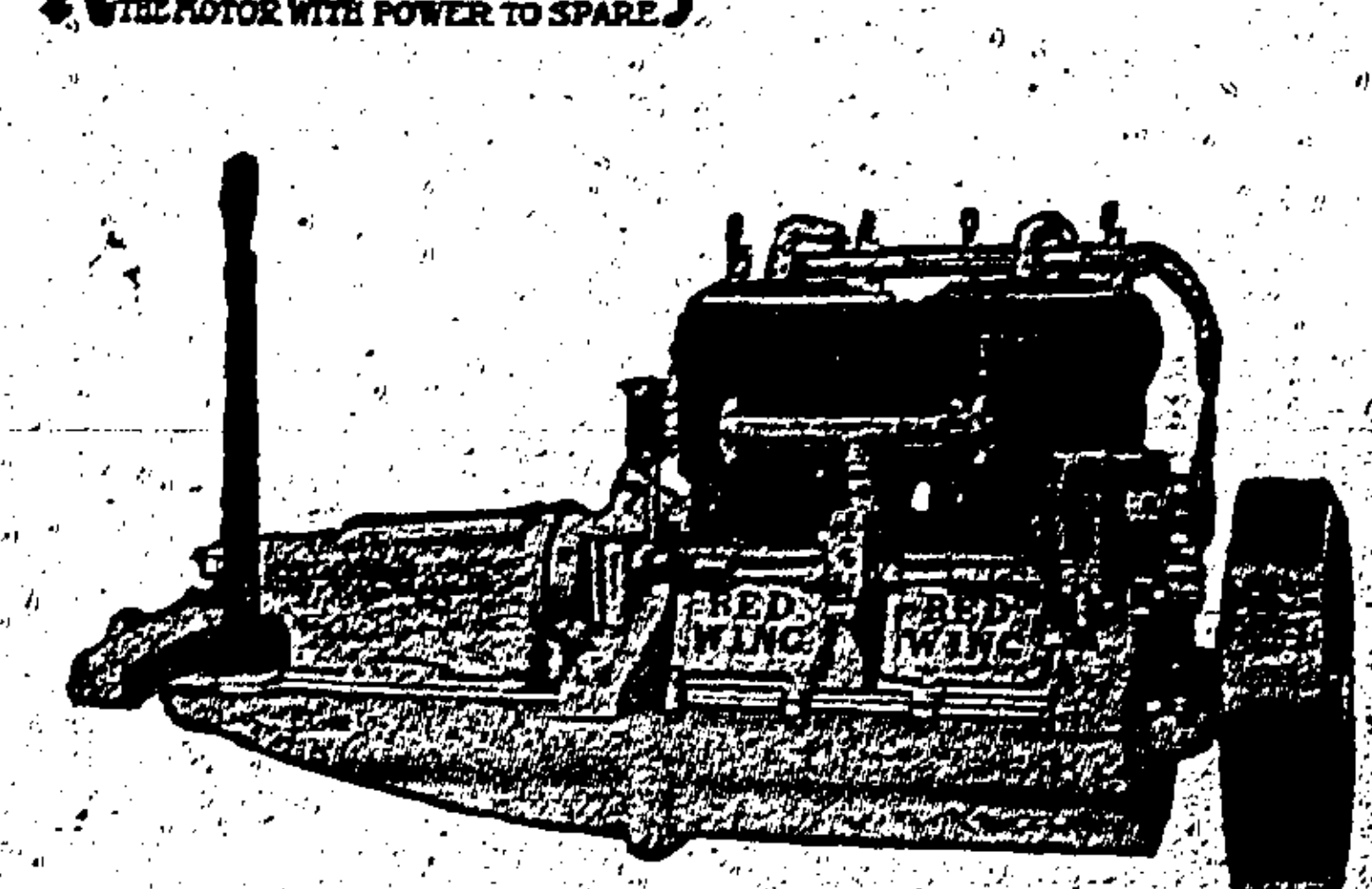
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FLOATING

Price \$1.00 Each

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GOLF STUDS**THE "BOB"**
60 CENTS EACH.STAR
TEES.


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CONGOLEUM
FLOOR COVERING
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Waterproof, Sanitary,
Durable.
Guaranteed to outwear
any other material under
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cies offeradvantages which are
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HONGKONG.**HEATHER DAY.**

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

WANTED.—Elephants,
Lions, Tigers for the
"Zoo"; also Geese,
Turkeys, Poultry,
Pigeons, Ducks, Rabbits,
Dogs, Cats, etc. The
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municate with Mr. F.
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gical Garden.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Lee House St.

DEATH.

McMURRAY.—At Bombay, on the 25th instant, after an operation, Aggie, the beloved wife of David McMurray, Superintendent Engineer of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., (Shanghai papers please copy).

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1918.

THE HOME ELECTIONS.

To the average Britisher overseas, who is able to look at present problems and future requirements from a more detached standpoint than is possible at home, the thought must have occurred that it is a thousand pities that the Old Country should, at this period, be called upon to experience the turmoil and distraction of a General Election. We are now through the bitter fighting in which the world has been involved for the past four years and more, and are on the eve of the conclusion of that general peace for which humanity has so long yearned. Before us, however, there lie problems of such immensity as to require the most delicate and sympathetic attention. These are the matters which we have in mind when we think of the issues which will have to be decided in the reconstruction period—a period through the like of which the country has never passed and which may well prove the most critical in our national history.

It is a commonplace to say that things after the final conclusion of peace will not, cannot, be as they were before. But it is in a recognition of that point that we can gain some idea of the tremendous reforms that await the attention of our statesmen. Soon, unless totally unforeseen circumstances arise, our fighting men will be returning, and in that fact alone the future Government will find questions of the greatest importance and urgency, necessitating a complete overhaul of old customs and institutions and requiring concentration on a hundred and one aspects of life and activity. We all want to feel that, whether or not we were prepared for war, we shall at any rate be ready for peace. And that is why we should have welcomed the continuance in office, without interruption, of the present Coalition Government, or, if circumstances demanded a new Parliament, a decision by all parties to pocket their specific theories as they have during the war and only give their support to such candidates as would be prepared to back up a non-party Government. The war has shown us that in times of crisis unity in politics, as in other spheres, is strength. That is the point that ought to be kept in mind at the present juncture. The *Daily Chronicle* speaks sanely when it says that neither Unionists nor Liberals can cope alone with the problems that will soon arise; the Coalition is the only way. Our hope is that the electorate (for the first time including some millions of women) will reveal a breadth of outlook indicating that that is its viewpoint also.

It is carrying politics almost to the point of absurdity when, as is happening at home, there are rival Coalitionists putting up for the same constituencies and thus endangering the chances of each other, while it is no less regrettable that Manchester, with its unaccountable adherence to political theories which have long since been proved unsuited to the times, should be unable to resist the opportunity of indulging in a fierce party tussle on the old-fashioned lines. Despite these factors, however, we have a belief that the Coalitionists, with Mr. Lloyd George at their head, will come through in triumph, for the Premier carries with him the support of the more advanced and progressive of the Liberals while at the same time the policy which he has enunciated is also backed by Mr. Bonar Law and the Unionists generally. It is a most arresting thought that these two former rivals should at the present time be able to run in double harness, the more so when we know that Mr. Lloyd George is still bent on land reform, on which question he gained such deep hatred from the Unionists some years ago that nothing was left enough in their opinion to say of him. But that fact merely shows that they are leaders of the nation to-day who are willing to put their country first and their own pet theories last. That is the strength of the Coalition idea. It will prove the nation's salvation if the spirit underlying it is given full play during the next few weeks.

Unsettled Austria.

"There are cross-currents in Austria at the moment just as there are in Germany, and it is as difficult in the one case as in the other to know precisely what is happening and to secure a balanced view of the situation. We do not doubt that the Emperor Karl is glad to leave the Throne and its responsibilities, for the confused state of the former Dual Monarchy, even before the Armistice, was such that no man would relish the obligations which rested on its ruler. But whoever and whatever the authorities now in charge may be, it appears that a counter-revolutionary movement is making progress and that the Monarchists are still by no means counted out. They are said to be inciting the peasants against the Viennese authorities, and, by playing on the feelings of an ignorant class, they are quite capable of involving the country in grave trouble. There would appear to be justification for the view that as yet Austria is no more purged than Germany is. If the Militarists and Monarchists can manage it, they will even now try to get the upper hand, for the autocrats are always jealous of losing their privileges. It is for the Allies, however, to save even enemy countries from the danger within, and their task will not be fully completed until they have driven the last vestiges of despotism from these disturbed lands.

More Quibbling.

The Germans are still attempting to wriggle out of the initial terms of punishment which the Allies have imposed upon them by the Armistice. Their latest move is a protest against Marshal Foch's flat refusal to modify the terms laid down, and, with characteristic unscrupulousness, they talk about famine and anarchy resulting from an enforcement of the conditions. Then we have a most delightful bit of German cant when we are assured that Germany will do everything possible conscientiously to fulfil the conditions, with the specious proviso that an orderly execution thereof cannot, however, be guaranteed. For the Germans to talk of doing anything "conscientiously" unless it be murder and pillage, is grimly humorous, and when they begin making excuses for inability to act in an "orderly" manner we may just as well prepare ourselves for some fresh devilry. This war has put us well up to that trick. There has been already enough monkeying with the terms laid down. Much more of it, and the Allies will be forgiven if they lose their patience and bring the Hun to his senses. After all, Germany's course is plain enough. She is a conquered nation; she has merely to do what she is told and make no ado about it. If she does not, then she will only have herself to blame for what follows. It is too late in the day now to begin quibbling.

The Treacherous Hun.

The German protests regarding the harshness of the Armistice terms are certainly increasing every day and there can be seen throughout all the developments in fulfilling the conditions a growing silliness and impotence. There are plenty of indications, too, that the Huns are still carrying on their old game of intrigue, and the French at least are determined not to trust them, and are on the qui vive for treachery. Although Hindenburg has admitted that Germany is powerless to again begin hostilities, we cannot be certain that this is not mere camouflage to give a wrong impression to the Allies. On the other hand, their continual wailing against the harshness of the Armistice terms may be, as many French journals think, another attempt to play on the pity of the Americans and so divide them from the Allies. Let us not relax our vigilance for a moment, for there will be no night only when Germany has retired, but in the day.

DAY BY DAY.

A MAN'S TRUE PROGRESS CONSISTS IN DENYING HIMSELF.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the Battle of Modder River (1899).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3.7/16d.

For Wounded Soldiers.
Two further cases of pipe tobacco have been generously presented by Messrs. Meerkamp and Co., Manila, to the War Charities Committee for the relief of wounded soldiers in England.

The Colony's Health.
During last week there were notified four cases of enteric fever (one fatal) and one fatal occurrence each of spotted fever and diphtheria. All the sufferers were Chinese excepting three British cases of enteric. Yesterday one non-fatal British case of spotted fever was notified.

Land Sale.
At the P. W. D. offices yesterday, two lots of Crown land situate at Hung Hom were sold by auction, having areas respectively of 90,000 and 64,490 square feet. The lots were secured at the upset price of \$23,174 by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. It is understood that new houses are to be built on the site for a portion of the Dock Company's staff.

A Seaman Rewarded.
At the Police Court to-day a Chinese youth pleaded guilty to snatching an ear-ring valued at \$2.50 from a 13 years old girl at Wanchai. Sergt. Blackman prosecuted and said that defendant was chased and arrested by an unemployed Chinese seaman who came to the scene on hearing the cry. His Worship ordered the youth to receive eight strokes of the birch, to be followed by two months' hard labour, and he complimented the seaman for his assistance, saying that if he had not chased him defendant would have escaped. He (Mr. Wolfe) ordered \$5 to be given to the seaman from the Poor Box.

Birch for a Snatchers.
"There has been a lot of this in the Eastern District," was Sergt. Blackman's remark at the Police Court this morning to Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe when he charged a small boy, on remand, with snatching a gold-mounted rattan bangle, valued at \$2, from a small Chinese girl. Sergt. Blackman said that after the hearing yesterday he took the defendant to find the boy who he alleged had given him the bangle, but failed to do so. Furthermore, defendant was once arrested for snatching at West Point and sentenced to receive eight strokes of the birch. His Worship ordered him to receive twelve strokes of the birch, to be followed by three months' hard labour.

Stolen Sovereigns.
A rather queer story was related at the Magistrate's Court this morning before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, by Inspector Gerrard when a Chinese was charged with the theft of 28 sovereigns. Inspector Gerrard said that the complainant had 229 sovereigns in his safe which did not belong to him but to another woman. It appeared that while the complainant was away the defendant, out of curiosity, turned the handle of the safe and, to his surprise, found it open. In looking into the safe he saw 28 sovereigns, and succumbing to great temptation, he took them away and hid them. Information of the loss was given to the Police, and defendant admitted that he took them and showed the Police where he had hidden them. The mysterious part of the theft was that there were \$600 and a quantity of jewellery in the safe which were left quite intact. He was inclined to think that the complainant might have been involved in the swindle. He was a dealer in opium, as far as he knew. Mr. Leo d'Almeida, who appeared for the defence on behalf of Mr. Grist, said that he pleaded guilty. The defendant had fallen to great temptation, and he begged the Magistrate to deal leniently with him. The Magistrate, after a short deliberation, sentenced the defendant to three months' imprisonment.

HONGKONG OVERCROWDING.

MR. BOWLEY'S SUGGESTIONS.

"Vile Rookeries" which Need Reconstructing.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board's offices. Mr. A. Gibson presided and there were present: Messrs. S. W. Tso, C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E., Col. Crisp, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Dr. Ozorio, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mrs. Hickling (M. O. H.) and Mrs. Danby (Secretary).

The New Secretary.
The Chairman: Before we begin the business of the meeting I would like to say that Mr. MacPherson, who was our Secretary up to last meeting, has had to leave to do other work and in his place Mrs. Danby has kindly consented to carry on.

Mr. Alabaster: I would like to say on behalf of all the Unofficial Members of this Board how much we appreciate the way in which the ladies of Hongkong, Mrs. Gale, Mrs. Hickling and Mrs. Danby have come to the assistance of the Department (and also to thank Mr. MacPherson for coming to our assistance) and enabled so many people to go on active service.

The Housing Problem.
Mr. F. B. L. Bowley moved the motions of which notice was given some time ago.

The Chairman said he understood that Mr. Bowley wished the word "immediate" deleted from his first motion in the passage "to take immediate steps."

The Board agreed and Mr. Bowley moved:

"That in order to relieve the congestion of the overcrowded districts of the City of Victoria and Kowloon, which constitutes a serious danger to the Public Health, the Board recommends the Government—

(a) to take steps by levelling undeveloped Crown Land at Kowloon and elsewhere, and constructing and laying out suitable roads, and by all other means in its power, to expedite and encourage the provision of healthy and cheap houses for the working classes, to which the surplus population of the congested districts should be transferred.

(b) to undertake the systematic resumption and re-construction of the most insanitary portions of the City."

That the Board, apprehending the possibility of a serious epidemic occurring in the Colony, requests the Government to restore the Sanitary Staff to its full complement as soon as possible by the temporary engagement of suitable persons from outside the Civil Service, in order to prevent the routine work of the Department falling into arrears."

He said: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.—Although the inseparable questions of housing and overcrowding have been very freely discussed in the Colony recently I think you will agree with me that it is desirable for this Board, which is charged with the duty of safeguarding to the best of its ability the public health of the Colony, to have an opportunity of expressing an opinion and making recommendations on these all important subjects. On the 6th August, in speaking to the estimates for next year then before the Board, I drew attention to the subject of overcrowding, and made various suggestions towards its relief. Since that date the whole aspect of the world has changed; we were then overshadowed by the blackest war clouds, and the war monopolised our attention and exhausted our energies, we are now basking in the sunshine of an assured and victorious peace. The period of destruction has ceased, and a new era of reconstruction has dawned. H. M. the King reminded the Imperial Houses of Parliament last week that all classes of his people now have an opportunity of inspiring and guiding the beneficent undertaking of reconstruction. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law include extensive reclamation schemes and comprehensive housing schemes in their joint programme, and although this Board would not presume to seek to guide our local Government, we can, and I think we should, endeavour to the best of our ability to advise the Government with reasonable suggestions towards the improvement of the housing of the population of the Colony.

That there is urgent need for some improvement in the Public Health is shown by the significant fact that, although the Colony has escaped any serious epidemic this year (except the cerebro-spinal fever which though alarming did not affect the death rate very materially) the average mortality for the first ten months of this year is about 30 per thousand per annum, a rate which has been well maintained during the current month.

On the 6th August, I pointed out that the estimates for 1919 were evidently framed with the strictest economy with a view to another year of war, and I refrained for that reason from pressing for many improvements which this Colony sorely needs. Now we can look forward with "considerable confidence to a year of peace, and consequently, although it is most desirable that economy should be observed, we hope not to be any longer under the grinding necessity of scrutinising every cent spent on public improvements. The Local Budget debate revealed that this Colony is the fortunate possessor of overflowing coffers, and that (after making very large remittances to the Imperial War Chest) a surplus of revenue over expenditure of no less than one and a quarter millions of dollars is anticipated at the end of this year, and a further surplus of more than two millions at the end of 1919. Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I anticipate that this Colony, conscious of its patriotic duty to the Empire which has borne so heroically the tragic burden of the last four years of war, may desire to place this year's surplus at the disposal of the Imperial Government, and I do not propose to suggest any expenditure which would encroach on such a laudable wish. But we hope that next year it will be unnecessary so to dispose of our surplus revenue, and the question then arises how such revenue can best be applied in the interests of the Colony.

The recently published report of Lieutenant Olitsky has corroborated in the most striking manner the remarks I made on the 6th August with regard to the danger of overcrowding in the Colony. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government in laying this report on the Council table on October 17th drew forcible attention to passages in the report dealing with overcrowding, and, after pointing out the work involved and expenditure entailed in dealing with this question, he said: "The task of correcting the errors of the past will however have to be faced, if the community is to be protected against epidemics of serious disease."

The problem of overcrowding is not a new problem for Hongkong; overcrowding has probably existed in a greater or less degree from the earliest days of the Colony—owing partly to the configuration of the land, and partly to the innate tendency of the poorer classes of the Chinese to herd together, believing no doubt that there is safety in numbers. The natives also find warmth in numbers, and this natural desire for warmth tends to aggravate overcrowding in cold weather. Enquiry after enquiry has been held, report after report published and Ordinance after Ordinance passed, with the object of curing this disease of the body politic, but in spite of all these endeavours the population continues to overtake the available accommodation, and the density of the surface crowding seems to be worse than ever. In 1902 Mr. Osbert Chadwick, the Sanitary Expert, had no hesitation in saying that the then conditions of Victoria were, as regards overcrowding, rather worse than better than they had been in 1882, and in 1918 I think that it may be safely said that in this respect the city of Victoria is in a worse condition than it ever was before. There is nothing new in the facts to which Lieutenant Olitsky draws attention so vividly, all of us who have any acquaintance with the problem were aware of its danger, but the report has added at least one additional terror to life in proving conclusively that overcrowding, which encourages and aggravates the spread and intensity of so many of the well known diseases, is a primary cause in the cultivation and spread of this unfamiliar disease known as cerebro-spinal fever; and since the report was published we have been told on very good authority that overcrowding is a most dangerous factor in the threatening epidemic of influenza.

Dr. T. Woo of Edinburgh, in a very interesting and graphic lecture on the Prevention of Tuberculosis recently delivered at the Chinese J.M.C.A. Lecture, stated that that public spirited body should print and distribute broadcastly, said that inhaling the germs through the mouth is certainly the most common way of infection of tuberculosis, and it is well known that tuberculosis is widely prevalent in the city, and that overcrowding is the best means of cultivating every variety of that disease. Every school-boy, and every school-girl, in Hongkong knows, or should know, of the danger of overcrowding, as the text book on hygiene issued by the Government for the use of Hongkong schools explains this clearly. In that text book it is laid down that every adult requires 1,000 cubic feet of fresh air every 20 minutes, and that the amount of cubic space for each adult in a house is 1,000 cubic feet. Yet the law allows houses containing cubicles, in which the air can never be called really fresh, to be occupied in the proportion of one adult to every 550 cubic feet, or, if there are no cubicles, every 330 cubic feet. Such is the minimum requirement of the law, and although it is barely one third of the quantity of air laid down as essential to health, we know that floors which might legally accommodate from 7 to 9 persons are habitually occupied by from 13 to 20 persons. Not only is each cubicle usually filled with bed-boards but even the passages and gangways are blocked with bed-boards—each flat is a seething mass of humanity, inhaling the infection of each others breath, and running every risk of contagion, the windows and doors closely shut to prevent robbery—and these miserable creatures have usually only one common smoke-begrimed kitchen 7 feet square in which to perform their ablutions, cook their meals and obey the calls of nature. Is it wonderful that in such a congenial atmosphere many persons fall victims to any disease that may be in the air or in the bodies of their neighbours? Rather is it not wonderful that so many of them survive?

In addition to the internal overcrowding we have in Hongkong surface overcrowding of the very worst kind. In 1800 the Medical Officer of Health pointed out that average density of the whole city of Victoria was more than double that of Glasgow the most densely crowded town in the United Kingdom, and there has been very little improvement in the poorest districts since that date. Lieutenant Olitsky also refers to the fact that Canton is far less crowded, and consequently is far more healthy than Hongkong—this fact has long been known to us, but it is none the less a standing disgrace to this outpost of western civilization. It is true that in 1903 the Government introduced a new Public Health and Building Ordinance drafted by Professor Simpson and Mr. Osbert Chadwick which effected an enormous improvement in the law on the subject. Again in 1908, as the result of another enquiry, further extensive amendments were made in the law with a view to improving the sanitary condition of the Colony, and, although the law as it stands must be regarded more as a compromise between the conflicting interests of the landowner and the tenant than as an ideal code of sanitation, it is a long way in advance of pre-existing legislation, and would, if its provisions were more fully availed of, enable the Colony to wipe out the dark stains of the insanitary areas.

Under the present law there are three classes of houses: (a) those existing on 21st February, 1903, (b) those erected since that date on Crown Land leased before that date, and (c) those erected since that date on Crown Land leased after that date. There is little to complain of in Class (a) as such houses must not exceed in height the width of the street on which they front, and must be provided with an open space equal to at least half the built-over area, and a scavenging lane: such houses cannot produce excessive surface overcrowding. Houses in Class (b) are not satisfactory, but they are an improvement on the older type: the height in class (b) may be 1½ times the width of the street and the open space provided must be at least one-third of the built-over area, and a scavenging lane is generally required. Houses in Class (c) are really of the vilest rookeries of a few stories fronting on narrow lanes, and provided with no open space except a narrow tunnel of a back yard a few square feet, which is usually a mere light trap, and is often a source of infection. The Chinese J.M.C.A. Lecture stated that

"HEATHER DAY."

Friday's Round of Pleasure.

Friday is to be a great day in Hongkong. It will be "Heather Day" and if anyone fails to enjoy himself it will certainly be no fault of the hard-working band of Scottish ladies and gentlemen who for weeks past have been planning every conceivable diversion for popular amusement and the securing of funds for war charities. The Colony is expected to make a great final effort to surpass all previous records and to demonstrate its joy at the cessation of fighting by freely spending money on behalf of those who have made victory possible.

In the morning there is to be a street sale of badges, which has been splendidly organized, and later in the forenoon there will be a magnificent spectacular item in the procession of decorated motor cars. No fewer than twenty-two cars are to participate and these will represent in most elaborate design various countries, including the Allies, the Dominions and India, as well as "Harvest" and "Victory," while another feature will be a decorated motor fire engine.

Before 5 p.m. there will be a big gathering on the Cricket Ground, where the band of the 18th Infantry and the Pipes from the Hongkong and Singapore Battalion B.G.A. will be in attendance and where an impromptu auction will be held.

The greatest feature of all, of course, will be the Scottish Fair on the Murray Parade Ground. On this occasion the Fair will be bigger and more attractive than ever. It is, in fact, it will be a scene of great activity and merriment, for no feature associated with a gathering of this kind will be omitted. Besides the golf course, there will be Punch and Judy, shooting galleries, dance and cabaret hall, Scottish women's stall, a Thistle Tea Room, the Chute, "Try Your Strength," swing boats, the Mill Box, Aunt Sally, fine art show, a merry-go-round, a zoo, the Joy Wheel, duck racing, helicopter, submarines and aeroplanes to be attacked, and a number of other joy giving diversions. In short, we are to have a replica of the real old time fairs at home.

These are some of the features of Friday's doings. It will be a time for unadulterated enjoyment, and we can all be the happier because it will be the first of these special war "Days" to be observed at a time when no fighting is taking place.

FOR MONEY LENT.

Sequel to a Theatrical Engagement.

Before the Paines Judge (Mr. Justice H. J. Gompertz) this morning, Wong Kam-ying, coal merchant, 7, Pottinger Street, sued Ng Ting-cheung, 7, Tien Poa Street, Wanchoi, for \$404 48, money lent and interest.

Mr. D. J. Lewis (Messrs. Johnson Stokes and Master) appeared for plaintiff and Mr. G. B. Haywood for defendant.

The defence was that the money was lent to the United Theatrical Company of which both parties were partners, to pay the fares of 78 actors from Shanghai, at \$5 each. Defendant denied any loan to him personally and alleged that the borrowing note produced was not genuine.

Plaintiff's clerk admitted that \$400 was lent to the Company but said that another \$400 was lent to defendant personally. Evidence was taken and the hearing adjourned.

Opium Case.

A Chinese woman was this morning mulcted in a fine of \$75 for the illicit possession of eight tins of non-Government opium on board a Chinese steamer. At the time of defendant's arrest the opium was found concealed on the person of another Chinese who was also before Mr. J. R. Wood. The first defendant stated that the man was an innocent party to the transaction, and Mr. Wood accordingly ordered him to be discharged. The opium was confiscated.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

"WOLSEY"

PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR

IN ALL WEIGHTS

Guaranteed Unshrinkable.

FLANNEL SHIRTS and PYJAMAS

YEE SANG FAT CO.

34, Queen's Road Central.

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.

INC. IN U.S.A.

York Buildings, Hongkong.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE

WYOMING SHOVEL WORKS,

WYOMING, Pa. U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF SHOVELS, SCOOPS AND SPADES.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mrs. David McMurray.

Many residents of Hongkong and Shanghai will hear with deep regret of the death in Bombay, after an operation, of Mrs. McMurray, wife of Mr. David McMurray, Superintendent Engineer of the Indo China Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., which occurred on the 25th instant.

The deceased lady left with her husband some six months ago for Bombay, where Mr. McMurray was placed in charge of the Company's steamers under Government requisition. They were married in Hongkong at the latter part of 1916 and until their departure for Bombay had resided at 106, The Peak. Mrs. McMurray was a sister of Mrs. W. Russell, of Kowloon, and had three brothers in the East. One of these is manager of the Kiangnan Dock at Shanghai, another is chief draughtsman in the same Company, while the third is in charge of the Sandakan Slipway in North Borneo. The deceased lady was a native of Dumbarton, whence her husband also hails. The utmost sympathy will be felt for the bereaved husband and the other relatives in the sad loss which they have sustained.

BILLIARDS.

Palace Hotel Handicap.

The first games in the above Handicap took place last night. The first prize is for a most serviceable gold wrist watch, which is on view at the Hotel. The second prize will be left to the winner to choose, and also the break prize.

In the games last night Mr. Yee (over 100) easily defeated Mr. G. May (over 40), the latter player being completely off form.

In the second game, Mr. O. Bond (over 130) met Mr. J. Parkes (over 250) and the excellent play of the former, combined with the hard luck of the latter, resulted in Mr. Bond winning very easily. Mr. Parkes put up a beautiful break of 42 and the balls being in a good position, he seemed like making a large break, but, going to the table, he accidentally touched the ball, thereby making a foul. The chief breaks were Mr. Bond 24 (twice) and 34, Mr. Parkes 42, 31 and 24.

The games to-night are Mr. J.P. Robinson v. Mr. W. Gerrard at 6 p.m.; Mr. A.G.S. Morton v. Mr. A. Simpson at 8 p.m.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, 30th November, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m. at the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. (more or less damaged ex s.s. "Shinkoku Maru")

3885 bags Copra (in 19 passage way.)

4584 bags Tapioca Flour (on K. M. L. 49.)

1750 cases Tea (in Timber Yard and 12 & 14 passage ways.)

100 bales Hemp.

On view from Thursday, the 28th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY the 2nd December, 1918,

commencing at 10.30 a.m. at the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. (Kowloon) and afterwards

at Holt's Wharf (Kowloon),

39 Tons Round, Square and Flat Iron Bars and Round, Square and Flat Steel bars (assorted sizes).

15 Tons Steel Angles 3½" x 3½" x 1" (20/22 ft.)

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

"HEATHER DAY."

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for EXCHANGE BUSINESS on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m. Hongkong, 28th November, 1918.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Stock Exchange will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, 29th of November 1918. "HEATHER DAY."

By Order of the Committee, E. M. RAYMOND, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHEESE! CHEESE!! CHEESE!!!

Adds variety to your diet and is healthful food.

AMERICAN CHEESE.

COTTAGE CHEESE.

FRENCH

PICNIC

COULOMMIER

POTTED



THE LAST CHANCE

BEFORE PEACE IS SIGNED

TO

SHOW YOUR GRATITUDE TO THOSE

WHO FOUGHT AND ARE NOW

SUFFERING FOR YOU

IS TO

FILL YOUR ROCKETS

WITH MONEY

AND

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 2nd December, 1918,

commencing at 10.30 a.m. at No. 51 Lower Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

(For account of the concerned),

362 Kegs Wire Nails

¾" to 1½"

(all more or less damaged by water.)

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY the 2nd December, 1918,

commencing at 11.30 a.m. at Holt's Wharf (Kowloon).

(For account of the concerned),

500 Lengths 1½" Galvanized Iron Pipes.

18/21 lengths.

500 Lengths 1½" Galvanized Iron Pipes.

18/21 lengths.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

For permits to view apply to GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

OWING to alterations and repairs at the Power Station the supply of electricity will be shut off on SUNDAY, the 1st. December, from 7 A.M. to 1 A.M.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1918.

WISEMAN'S CAFE

A

DINNER AND DANCE

will be held

AT

WISEMAN'S CAFE

ON

MONDAY, December 3rd 1918,

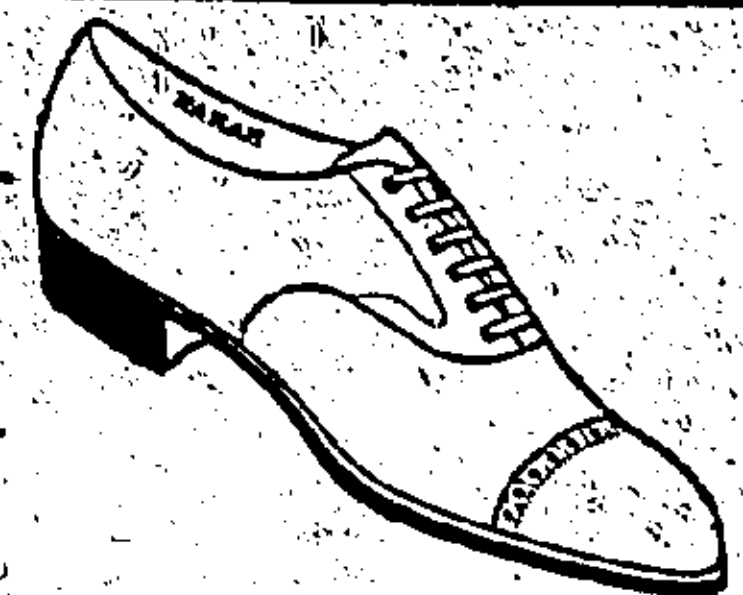
IN AID OF

THE "HEATHER DAY" FUND.

Tickets \$2.50 each

Tables may be booked.

HANAN



SHOES

HANAN is the name that identifies Boots and Shoes of superior quality; a mark that appears only on footwear of the highest Standard of materials, fit and style.

New season's stock for Autumn and Winter now showing at

MACKINTOSH

CO. LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 28.

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TELEPHONE 1346

"THETA"

UNDERWEAR

is absolutely all wool and unshrinkable. It is made by one of the oldest makers of Underwear in the United Kingdom, comfort being assured.

WE STOCK IT IN ALL WEIGHTS.

KNITTED WAISTCOATS AND SWEATERS

GOLF HOSE, SOCKS. Etc.

NEW MUSIC

FOR THE COMING SEASON.

"ISLES OF ALOHA"

"ALOHA LAND"

"I MAY BE GONE"

"MY UKULELE GIRL"

"MORE CANDY"

"OVER THERE"

"OH! JOHNNY OH!"

ETC.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

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PERFECTION

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AVOID

IMITATIONS.



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Queen's Road, Central

Hongkong

HONGKONG
OVERCROWDING.

(Continued from Page 4.)

yard naturally becomes the receptacle of all kinds of refuse and filth, which are only removed about once a year when the Sanitary Cleansing Gang reaches it on their round. Houses of this class have been condemned over and over again by Sanitary Experts, Medical Officers and many others, and it is these houses which must be reconstructed if the Colony is ever to be healthy.

Now, the Government has drastic powers of resumption of these insanitary buildings, but has hitherto hesitated to use these powers, partly out of consideration for the owners, and partly on the ground of expense. I have no quarrel, Gentlemen, with landlords as a class; as in all other walks of life there are good landlords and bad landlords, so are there good tenants and bad tenants. That landlord who constructs or maintains healthy houses, takes an interest in the welfare of his tenants, and is content with a fair remuneration on his capital is a benefactor of the human race, and is as necessary to our existence as the farmer who feeds us. But I have no sympathy with the owner of insanitary buildings, still less when that owner is either an absentee or a corporation (with no soul to be damned), least of all when the insanitary houses are farmed out in blocks, and neither landlord, lessee nor sub-lessee has any interest whatever in the property except to squeeze the last cent out of the long suffering tenants, out of which they can well afford to reconstruct their houses on healthy lines. Against this class let the Government proceed with the utmost rigour of the law, and the great mass of public opinion will support their action. The machinery exists and there are experienced officers in charge, the only difficulty is the Treasury. I do not hesitate to say that if the Medical Officer of Health and the officer in charge of the Building Ordinance were allowed a free hand to put the law in operation in this City the insanitary areas would soon begin to melt away. But however insanitary the property is, resumption requires money, and I think that stage has been reached when this Board should urge the Government to devote large sums yearly to this vital object.

Money so spent is not lost: the sites of the insanitary houses, rearranged on modern lines, can be sold at good prices for the erection of healthy houses, and the general prosperity of the Colony is also promoted. In many cases also it is only just that adjoining owners whose houses would be benefited by the removal of the insanitary buildings should bear, if not the whole, at least a large proportion of the cost of resumption, instead of securing (as they do now) a valuable unearned increment at the public expense. This principle, known as Betterment, has long been recognised in England, and was introduced into this Colony in a tentative way in 1906, as will be seen by referring to Section 154a of the Buildings Ordinance, which empowers the Governor-in-Council on the recommendation of this Board to undertake the demolition of the upper storeys of every third house in an insanitary block, and to recover the cost of the work from the adjoining owners whose houses will be enhanced in value by the additional light and air rendered accessible. I understand that that section has never been availed of and one suggested reason is that if this were done the remaining upper storeys would collapse for want of support. This principle might easily be extended to cover all resumptions by an amendment of the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance. So far as I am aware no considerable resumptions of insanitary property in the city have been undertaken in recent years, nor are any contemplated by

the Government in the immediate future. The reason put forward for inaction in the past has usually been want of money, and the Government has pointed out the enormous sums which have been expended, and very necessarily and advantageously expended, first on the Railway, then on the Typhoon Shelter and last but not least on Water Works. These great works having been successfully accomplished, the Government is now turning its attention to roads, and communications and quarters for Government servants and next year's programme of Public Works Extraordinary shows an expenditure of over 2½ millions on these and other important works. But, as I have pointed out, there is still for the first time for many years an available surplus of over two millions, and unless this Board claims with no uncertain voice a considerable share in that surplus for the resumption of insanitary property and the rehousing of the displaced working classes, the spare dollars are likely to be diverted to some other purpose.

By my resolutions I only ask the Board to assert the general principle, and in view of the possibility of a Commission being appointed to consider the whole question, I do not wish to tie the Board to any detailed scheme, but I should like to suggest that a sum of not less than half a million should be set aside for the purpose of resumption of insanitary property in 1919, and that such resumption should be undertaken forthwith in a systematic manner, commencing with the worst districts, which the Medical Officer of Health and Building Authority can no doubt indicate without any difficulty. I should further like to suggest that negotiations should be rapid, that a fair offer should be made in each case, and if it is not accepted the matter should be referred without delay to the Board of Arbitration provided by the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, than which no more impartial tribunal exists, consisting as it does of a Judge of the Supreme Court as Chairman and two members nominated by the Government and the landowner respectively. With regard to rehousing the displaced population, I suggest that on the first place all suitable vacant flats should be rented by the Government, and the displaced individuals induced to remove to those flats, which should be sublet to them on easy terms; the return produced in reply to my question at the last meeting, shows that there are at present about 500 vacant floors in the city alone, which might accommodate some 4,000 people. I do not suggest compulsion, but Chinese should be induced, and the authorities in the Colony have been successful in the past in inducing Chinese to adopt many reforms, to remove to these flats, which should be sublet to them.

Next I suggest that Government should grant building leases of vacant Crown Land in suitable localities at very cheap rates to persons willing to erect houses for the working classes, and that special clauses should be inserted in the Crown Leases obliging the lessees to let the houses at a fair rent in flats only and not in blocks.

To encourage building, Government should prepare the sites and construct the roads first, and should advance two-thirds of the cost of site and building on mortgage at a very low rate of interest, retaining control over the type of building to be erected and the speed of erection. Here again I do not wish to tie the Board to any particular scheme: there are many schemes in the air, all of which will no doubt receive full consideration, but I venture to suggest that the locality most suitable, and capable of rapid development for this purpose, is the flat area, half tidal half swampy, between the Taiipo Road and Tai Kok Tsui. A new road is now being made across the Southern extremity of these flats, which forms an embankment between the flats and the sea, so that no seawall with its expensive and tedious foundation is required. The hill behind the Cosmopolitan Docks seems to have been provided by Nature for

the purpose of filling up this area, and the operation would be of the simplest possible nature, consisting principally of spade work, and involving no elaborate plans, expensive plant or skilled supervision. I will not weary you with many figures, but I estimate that if "another half million dollars" be appropriated out of the surplus revenue an area of two and a half million square feet could quickly be prepared for building in this locality, upon which 2,000 two storied houses could be rapidly erected capable of accommodating 40,000 people, and, if the Government would finance the building owners as suggested above, such houses could be let at \$10 a floor or \$1 per head, per month, or less.

If any of the area required is already leased but undeveloped, I suggest that Government should give the lessees the option of either undertaking the immediate construction of suitable houses, or surrendering their leases at a fair price, which Government can at once recover as premia on the new building leases.

Whilst the Mongkoktsui, Tai Kok Tsui and Samsui districts seem to be specially adapted for Chinese tenement houses, I would enter a caveat against allowing such houses on the Eastern side of the Taiipo Road or North of the new motor road to Laienkok: these roads form a natural boundary between the Chinese township on the West and South and the rural suburbs which our Portuguese friends hope to develop to the East and North of the roads named: suburbs which should be reserved for bungalows, or small two storied houses with gardens, suitable for the middle classes of the Colony. This is a scheme with which I think every member of the Board will sympathise.

The promoters of the Kowloon City Reclamation Scheme, who are I believe a most public spirited body, might also be invited to set apart some of their back-blocks for a similar scheme for providing houses for the working classes, such scheme to be financed by the promoters.

I will only say a few words on my second motion, with reference to the Sanitary Staff. The overcrowded state of the City, the abnormally high death rate, the prevalence of tuberculosis, and the threatening epidemics of influenza and cerebro-spinal fever, smallpox and plague, are surely sufficient arguments for the immediate restoration of the staff to its full complement by engaging men locally pending the return of the inspectors on military service. We are men inspectors short, and although the remainder no doubt do their best to cope with their most unpleasant and strenuous duties, it would be quite impossible for them, to carry out efficiently the work of safeguarding the public health of our large population even in normal times, and if a serious epidemic occurs there must be a breakdown. Prevention is better than cure, and although we cannot absolutely prevent an epidemic, we could with a full staff make special efforts to reduce as far as possible all conditions likely to encourage disease, and thereby mitigate its effects. Even with a full staff the Department is seriously undermanned. It was stated in 1901 that in Liverpool with a population then of 600,000 there were no less than 97 Sanitary Inspectors, and there were also no doubt a large number of factory and other inspectors in addition. In Hongkong with a larger population, we have at present only 23 Sanitary Inspectors and no Factory Inspectors. Of these 23 Inspectors only 11 are District Inspectors, the remainder being fully occupied with special duties in connection with the food supply, scavenging, cemeteries, etc. I do not think any one will claim that the population of Hongkong is more sanitary in its habits than that of Liverpool, and the climatic conditions here are certainly more trying for the Inspectors. Then the rural districts are left to the already overworked Police, who are expected to add sanitation to their multifarious duties. The result is that in outlying districts sanitation

is conspicuous by its absence. I should like to see a much larger number of District Inspectors for the City and Old Kowloon, and 4 new District Inspectors for Kowloon City, Samsui, Shaukiwan and Aberdeen, each of whom should be instructed to perambulate the villages with a gang of scavenging coolies, and instil a few rudimentary ideas of sanitation into the minds of the villagers.

People may say that all these measures will increase the cost of labour and so damage trade. I don't think this objection is sound, as a contented and healthy workman will surely do more and better work than a miserable and sickly one; and further, that labour cannot be called cheap which is obtained at the cost of the health and even the life of the labourer. Before sitting down I should like to adopt a remark made by the Hon. Mr. Bird at the recent Budget Debate, changing only one word: "There is one thing that this war has taught us, and that is to think more largely than before. Schemes that would have taken our breath away before the war have been carried out successfully and with no great difficulty. Where there is a will there is a way, and I see no reason why, as far as public health matters are concerned, we should not strike out the word 'impossible' from our vocabulary."

We have a most able and energetic headquarters staff and the nucleus of a highly trained subordinate staff to carry out reforms, the need is urgent and the funds are available: now is the time to set to work. The magnificent victory which the united forces of civilisation have just achieved over the hordes of barbarism should surely encourage us to persevere, as our heroic forces in the field have done, and to carry on our war against disease and death until not one single insanitary spot remains in Hongkong, and this Colony, which is one of the fairest jewels in the British Crown, may also become celebrated as one of the healthiest spots in the Empire. (Applause.)

Other Speeches.

Mr. Alabaster, in seconding the motion, said:—Sir, I second this resolution with the greatest pleasure, more especially because only the other day I had the privilege of addressing a meeting mainly composed of those whose representative I am on this Board and of learning and appreciating the very deep concern with which they regard this important subject. At that meeting, which was representative in the fullest sense of the thought and feeling of Hongkong, the Government of this Colony was called upon with no uncertain voice to appoint a Commission to enquire into, and report on, the housing problem in all its aspects and the transit problems connected therewith. If the demand for that Commission is granted it will not be necessary to press the first part of the resolution now before the Board; but, as so far, the Government has maintained a discreet and strategic inactivity with regard to that demand a duty is cast on the members of the Board to spur it into action by once more calling attention to the gravity of the situation from the point of view of Public Health.

The terrible conditions of overcrowding which obtain in certain well-defined districts of the Colony, and the recurrent epidemics of plague, small-pox, meningitis and influenza engendered by that overcrowding, call for prompt and drastic action by the Government.

Whether we base our claim for healthful conditions on humanitarian grounds or on 'dose of material interest, the case for abolishing overcrowding and the epidemics engendered by it is equally proved. As one of the great ports and distributing centres of the world the material and commercial prosperity of Hongkong is inextricably interwoven with the health of its people. Epidemics cost money, and quarantine restrictions injure trade.

If, on the other hand, we regard this question from the humanitarian standpoint—and surely even in

FOOTBALL.

Next Saturday's League Programme.

There is another full programme of League football at the Valley on Saturday next, all the playing grounds being engaged.

The Senior matches are in connection with the Hongkong League, the starting time for which is 4 o'clock, whilst the 2nd Division matches begin at 2.30 p.m.

The Club is down to play Manchester Regt. and the latter's form is not convincing enough at present to predict anything more than a victory for the Club. The Royal Engineers and Navy game should, if the Engineers field their side, be a capital game, but only the Engineers' best will be able to hold the Navy on their present form. The R.G.A. and South China game looks, on form, to be a win for the local team, but R.A. without sickness can field a team to thoroughly extend the Athletic. Probably one of the hardest games of the day, if not the hardest, will be Staffs and Departments v. St. Joseph's, and although Staffs are playing good football, St. Joseph's will disappoint their supporters if they do not get two points. The Navy Reserve should beat the University team, and Kowloon and South China Reserve, with a considerably strengthened side on view for Kowloon, should end in that side securing full points.

The Clubs and officials are as follows:—

Hongkong League, Division I.—Club v. Manchester Regt., Club ground, referee, Mr. Tucker; R. E. v. Navy, Navy ground, referee, S.M. Pragnall; South China v. R.G.A., military ground, referee, Mr. Loach.

2nd Division.—Staffs v. St. Joseph's, referee, Mr. Emery; Kowloon v. South China Res., referee, Mr. Townsend; Navy v. University, referee, Mr. Dawhurst.

Hongkong the voice of humanity is not still—I ask you, sir, and through you the other members of the Board—do we want to suffer in the future the death-roll we have suffered in the past from plague and pestilence due to preventable overcrowding?

The surplus population of the congested districts must be transferred to other parts of the Colony; but in effecting that transfer it will be necessary for the Government to bear in mind and deal with the transit problems connected with it.

I have only to add, with regard to the second part of the resolution, that the overworked staff of this Department must be restored to full strength at once if we are to cope with the ill that winter always brings. The valuable memorandum on house-cleaning recently prepared by the assistant head of this department has served to show us that we are so short of our full complement of inspectors that when epidemics occur the departmental routine is dislocated and that, instead of more, we are compelled to undertake less house-cleaning. That is not as it should be.

Hon. Mr. Hallifax: Without wishing to disagree at all with the principles of Mr. Bowley's motion, it seems to me that as this matter has been very strongly represented to the Government in the very full report of Mr. Bowley and, as Mr. Alabaster has said, has been again put to the Government by a public meeting with a request for a Commission to consider the whole thing, and as we know at this moment it has the earnest consideration of the Government, it seems to me that this resolution is quite unnecessary. That I say so I shall oppose it.

The motion was put and carried, the Chairman and Hon. Mr. Hallifax opposing it.

An application for permission to erect two water closets at the new houses on inland lot 203, Wong Nei Ching was refused, after a vote, on the grounds of the unsuitability of the sewers.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Some Interesting Publications.

Some publications issued by the University have reached us. These include the Calendar of the Regulations for the Matriculation, Senior and Junior Local Examinations conducted by the University. These school examinations are held each year in July and December in various centres besides Hongkong such as Shanghai, Singapore, Hankow etc. The University Authorities are prepared to make arrangements for holding these examinations in almost any place in the Far East.

The current Calendar of the University gives details of the various courses in Medicine, Surgery, Arts, Training of Teachers, and Commercial subjects. There is also a good deal of general information concerning the fees, conditions of residence etc. A list of graduates shows that there are now quite a number of those from the Hongkong University who are at work in the professions for which they have been trained. It is very gratifying to note the success achieved.

It may be mentioned that students from all parts of China are in residence at the University. They have come from Java, the Straits Settlements, Bangkok, Canton, Shanghai, Amoy, Yunnan, Peking, Tientsin and Hankow. In the course of time it must likely students will come to Hongkong University from all of the 18 provinces of China and other parts of the Far East. The University has now been at work for six years and has fully justified the hopes of the founders. As the war is ended we may expect to see further developments in the near future. The buildings erected in the University grounds have cost about one million dollars, and the full time staff numbers eighteen British Professors and Lecturers.

Pamphlets concerning scholarships are issued by the University and also books of the questions set in former years. Those who are interested in educational matters are invited to apply to the Registrar for information concerning these publications. We think that Hongkong must obtain considerable benefit, because of its attraction as a University centre.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

A VICTORY BONUS.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—When the war broke out in Europe in 1914, commercial life of Hongkong was comparatively dull and many members of European staffs left the Colony to serve at the front. Much hard work was done by the Portuguese and Chinese staffs, though one man did two or three men's work, yet they kept on as usual. In addition, provisions in Hongkong during war-time have gone up 30 per cent. and the rent of the houses, 25 per cent. Most of the workers have not received any increase of salary, but they have served to the best of their abilities. Now that the war is ending the writer begs to urge the principals of the various leading firms of Hongkong to take into consideration their workers' exertions and to see that their services are rewarded by a proportionate augmentation in remuneration. They surely deserve a Victory Bonus.

Yours etc,
W. S. L.
Hongkong, Nov. 27, 1918.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A lawyer of New York named Leighton Fooks has organised an Anti-Collar League, to relieve mankind. Wearing collars, he tells us, is undoubtedly detrimental to health, preventing free movement of the neck muscles and the flow of the blood. Few men do not wish at some time or other that collars were never invented. Approximately, in America, 125,000 men and 200,000 women are engaged in making "this suffocating harness and nuisance for our throats." Thousands more are engaged in washing and ironing them. Valuable time, too, is used in making the buttonholes in shirts to which the collar is attached, and thousands are making collar buttons, which labour would be more usefully utilised in a collarless country. Mr. Fooks also says, "No author ever wrote anything worth reading with a collar on." And he believes President Wilson always removes his collar "when penning his great Messages." And Edison has to take off his collar before he can invent anything. Has not Mr. Shaw expressed immense wrath upon ironed linen?

In Metz there is a trophy which will appeal to the native humour of General Pershing, should he have occasion to visit that ancient fortress town. After the Germans captured the place in 1871 they set the full machinery of Kultur going upon the work of renovation. With Prussian vigour they pounced upon the Cathedral with an eye to restoration, and with Prussian gravity they added many elaborate carvings, one of them, according to an authority so reliable as Biedeker, "the prophet Daniel, with the features of the Emperor William II." These were the days before the Kaiser had taken up the prophet business seriously; just at present even Fritz appears to be realising that his Daniel is come to judgment.

Prince Carol of Rumania is only carrying out—perhaps to its extreme limit—the family tradition by making a *medallion*. The princely and older branch of the Hohenzollerns, to which he belongs, have a very "mixed" pedigree, from the point of view of a Court genealogist, in spite of the fact that in the male line they rank as one of the oldest families in Europe, the origin of which is lost in the mists of ages. To begin with, King Ferdinand's mother, a Portuguese princess of the House of Oberg, was the grand daughter of the Countess Antonia of Kohary's Hungarian lady of great wealth, who was raised to the rank of princess by the Emperor of Austria in order to marry on equal terms Prince Ferdinand of Oberg, Queen Victoria's uncle. On the paternal side the state of the pedigree is even more shocking. One of the King of Rumania's great-grandmothers was a Murat, a relation of Napoleon I's general, and another Stephanie Beauharnais, a niece of the Empress Josephine's first husband, whom Napoleon adopted into the Imperial Family. Farther back still, in the first half of the eighteenth century, there is in his pedigree an untitled Englishman, a mere Miss Maria Bruce, a descendant of the then Earl of Ailesbury. Is it to be wondered at, with such terrible examples before him, that the young Crown Prince has married a lady of the middle classes?

Organ Recital.

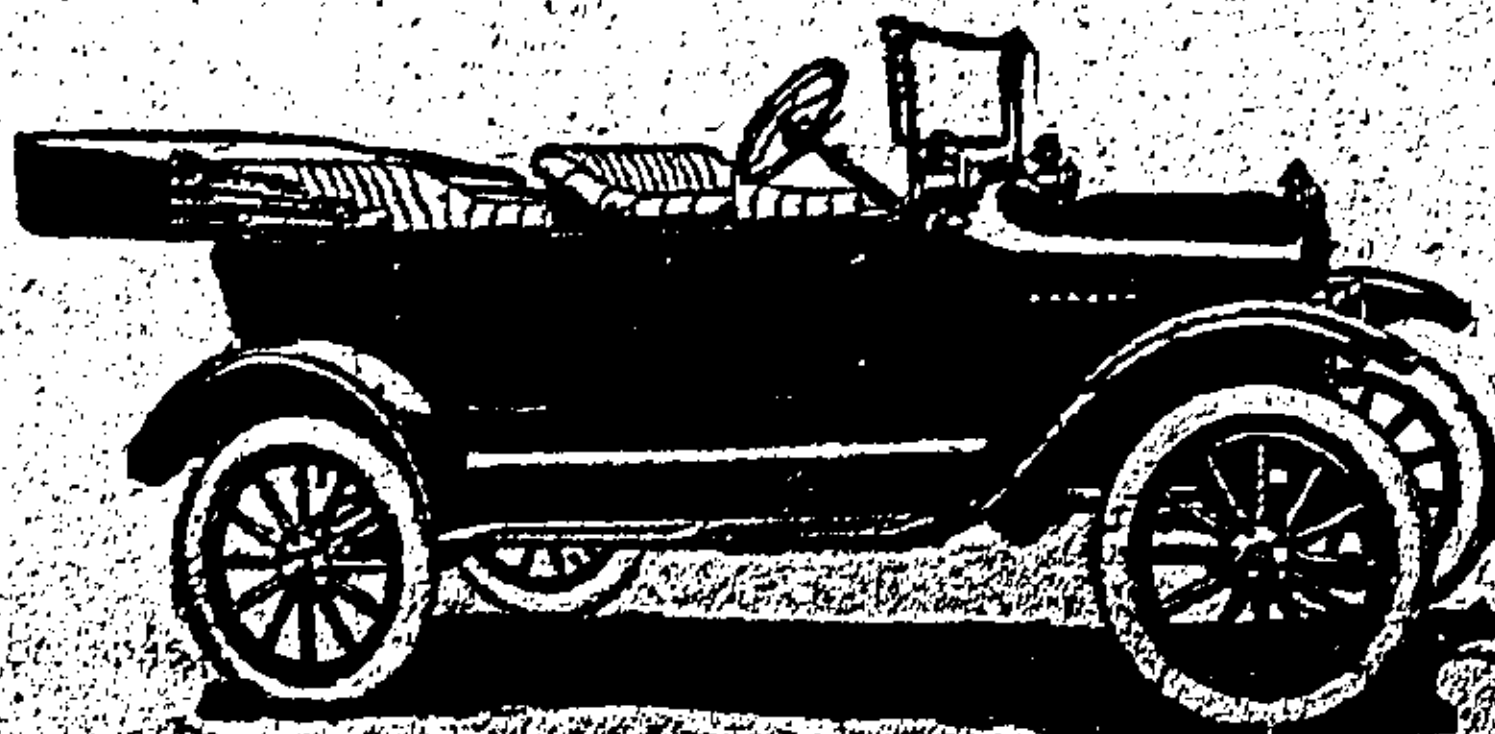
The next organ-recital of the present series by Mr. Denham Fuller will be given in St. John's Cathedral at 6 p.m. on Monday week, December 2.



\$1,250 (Local Currency) complete with Electric Lights and Electric Horn.

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HEATHER DAY

FRIDAY, 29TH NOV.

- 8 a.m. Sale of Rosettes
- 10 a.m. Office to Office Collection
- 11 a.m. Motor Car Procession
- 11 a.m. to 1. Music on Cricket Ground
- Noon. Auction of Gifts
- 3 p.m. Opening of St. Andrew's Fair

Every Cent Raised to be sent to Scottish Hospitals, where Wounded Soldiers and Sailors are Treated Irrespective of Nationality.

Every cent is needed for the great work of healing.

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29th & 30th NOVEMBER.

Helter-skelter, Joy Wheel, Swing Boats, Aunt Sally, Submarines and Aeroplanes, Chute, Picture Palace, Pill-box, Shooting Gallery, Merry-go-round, Zoo, Scottish Women's Stall, Thistle Tea Rooms, Supper Room, Dance Hall and Cabaret, Duck Pond, Fortune Tellers, Gypsies, Try-your-strength, Miniature Golf Course, etc., etc.

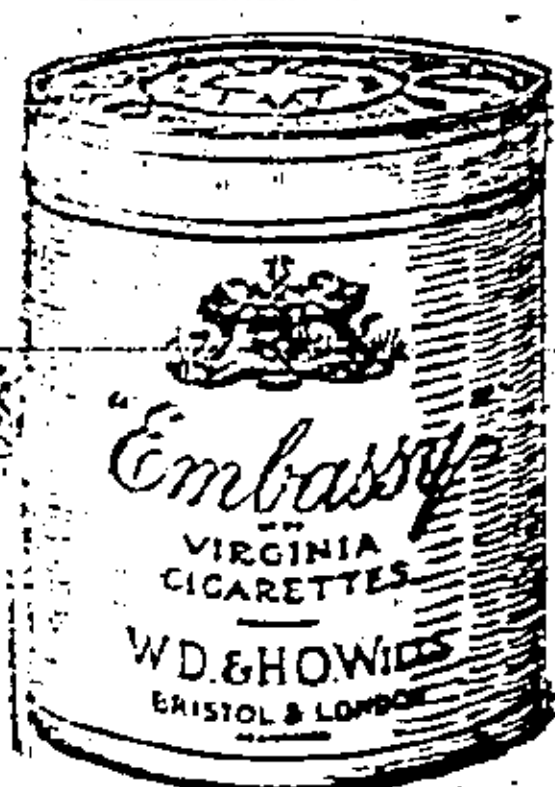
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POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic Communication with Wagon Lighthouse is interrupted since 7.55 p.m. yesterday.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

Straits—Per CHUNSIANG, 1st Dec.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TOMORROW.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SUNNING, 18th Nov. 11 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Bombay, Aden, Port Tewfik and Europe via Suez—Per JOFUKU MARU, 28th Nov. 11 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed today, at 5 p.m.

Saigon—Per MANAPOURI, 28th Nov. 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 29th November.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHINHUA, 19th Nov. 8 a.m.

Weihaiwei & Tientsin—Per KURICHOW, 29th Nov. 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSIANG, 19th Nov. 2 p.m.

Straits and Bangkok—Per VAN WAERWICK, 19th Nov. 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 30th November.

Shanghai & N. C. Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central & South America, Europe via Canada—Per AFROIA M., 30th Nov. Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 1st December.

Shanghai & North China—Per YING-CHOW, 1st Dec. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Kiening—Per KAIJO MARU, 1st Dec. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 2nd December.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt, Europe via Suez—Per AFROIA M., 2nd Dec. Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 p.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Saturday, 30th Nov., at 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 3rd December.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SIN KIANG, 3rd Dec. 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-HONG, 3rd Dec. 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 5th December.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SUYIANG, 5th Dec. 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 6th December.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-TAN, 6th Dec. 1 p.m.

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Miss R. TUSHYNSKA

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